# North Carolina Telegraph.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 4. GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852. NUMBER 31



**THE TELEGRAPH.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY J. B. WHITAKER.

A. SEPARK & J. B. WHITAKER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and a half if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year. These Terms will beinvariably adhered to.

**Advertisements.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 square, 1st time, | $1 00 | 3 squares, 1 year, $20 |
| For each continuance, | 25 | Half column, " 50 |
| 1 square, 1 year, | 8 00 | One column, " 85 |
| 2 squares, 1 year, | 15 00 | |

☞ Letters on business, and all communications intended for publication, must be *post paid.*


## Wilmington Cards.

**T. C. WORTH,**
*COMMISSION AND FORWARDING*
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 7, 1850. 1 1y

**GEO. HARRISS,**
*GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ And Agent for Powell's regular line of New York, and Heron's regular line of Philadelphia Packets. Nov. 7—1 1y

**J. H. FLANNER,**
*GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 7. 1 1y

**ANDERSON & LATIMER,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**HOWARD & PEDEN,**
**General Commission Merchants,**
(South Water Street,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
W. C. HOWARD. W. N. PEDEN.

**J. C. LATTA,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,*
Nov. 7.—1y. WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WM. M. HARRISS,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFEREES:
O. G. PARSLEY, Col. JNO. MCRAE, } Wilmington.
P. FERRELL, B. BRONSON, } Smithfield, N. C. 1 1y.

**WILLIAM A. GWYER,**
GENERAL AGENT, FORWARDING, AND
**Commission Merchant,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
*** I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment; and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. Nov. 7. 1y.

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**
*COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to all consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports, or sold in this market.

**S. R. FORD,**
*WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,*
DEALER IN
*Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Paint Stones, Imposing Stones;*
And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian, or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. D5—5 1y

T. W. BROWN. WM. S. ANDERSON.
**BROWN & ANDERSON.**
*WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS,*
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILKINSON & ESLER,**
CASH DEALERS IN
*CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS,*
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nov. 14—1y. MARKET ST. WILMINGTON, N. C.

**McRAE & HARRISS,**
*IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN*
CAINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
West side Front st, between Market and Dock sts
Oct. 1—48. Wilmington, N. C.

**J. D. LOVE,**
DEALER IN CABINET FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.
Front street, South of Market, Brown's Building,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 7.

**T. SOUTHMAYD,**
ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, BRASS AND
**IRON FOUNDER,**
All orders in the line will be punctually attended to.
WILMINGTON, N. C. 36

**C. MYERS,**
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,
And *WALKING CANES* of every description
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Country Merchants supplied at New York Wholesale prices. 28 1y

**GEO. H. KELLEY,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c.
REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae, Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.

**CORNELIUS DuPRE,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
*Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Dye Stuffs Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. 6

**POLLEY & HART,**
*Manufacturers and Dealers in*
Stoves, Grates, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares, Solar, Camphine, Fluid and Oil Lamps, Guns, Pistols, and a variety of other articles. We are also prepared to manufacture Turpentine Stills, at a less price than they can be bought for in New York. Call and see. Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 10 1851 11-1y.

**A. A. B. SOUTHALL,**
*GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND COLLECTOR,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL receive and sell on commission, any Goods, Wares, Merchandize and country produce that may be sent to his care.
He also offers his services to the Merchants of Wilmington and the public generally, as collecting agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an agent is wanting. Wilmington, N. C.
*References.*—Ellis & Mitchell. R. H. Grant, G. R. French, C. Myers. May 6—26—tf.

**Cash Advances.**
THE undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to them.—Particular attention will be given to the sale of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Bacon, &c., &c.
ANDERSON & LATIMER.
Wilmington, Nov. 7. 1 1y

**GRADY & MONK,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.**
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of country produce which may be sent to their care.
A. J. GRADY. 43 JAMES M. MONK

**D. L. BURBANK,**
(SUCCESSOR TO HATCH & BURBANK,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
**Tobacco, Segars and Snuff,**
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

**ELLIS, RUSSELL, & CO.**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WASHINGTON & LAFAYETTE HOTEL,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
**David Thally,** Proprietor.

**SAM'L. P. GAUSE,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, forwarding of Goods, &c., &c.

**G. BOWERS,**
*WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER,* &c.,
Front Street, opposite the Herald Office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jewelry and plate neatly repaired.
The highest price allowed for old gold and silver.

**S. & D. TELLER,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
American, English, German & French
**Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,**
Adjoining the Commercial Bank,
SOLOMON TELLER, DAVID TELLER, } WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—Bear in mind, ☞ Next door to the Commercial Bank.

**A. MARTIN,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November, 1851. 3

**J. & D. McRAE & Co.,**
**General Commission Merchants,**
*WILMINGTON, N. C.*
*Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.*
Have a large and commodious Wharf for the reception of Naval Stores, or other produce.
REFER TO:
James Griswold, Esq., Goldsboro'; Robert Bynum, Esq., Wilson; W. W. Peirce, Esq., Warsaw; John Campbell, Esq., Weldon. Nov. 27—4—1y

A. B. ROTHWELL, JOHN M'AUSLAN
**New Store and New Goods,**
On North Water Street.
THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a store on North Water street, four doors below Messrs. McMillan & Davis', where they offer for sale on as low terms, for cash, as can be bought in the place, a stock of *Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Sugar and Coffee, Bacon, Pork, Flour, Rice,* &c.
ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN.
Wilmington, Januasy 7, 1852. 9-1y

**GEO. MYERS,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
Keeps constantly on hand
WINES, TEAS, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, FRUIT, CONFECTIONARIES, &c., &c.
South Front street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**General Agency and Commission Business.**
THE subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER & WHITFIELD, for the purpose of doing a general agent and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 13

**BROWN & DeROSSET,**
NEW YORK.
**DeROSSET & BROWN,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
**Commission Merchants.**
JNO. POTTS BROWN. ARMAND J. DEROSSET, JR.
R. F. BROWN.
Cash advances will be made on consignment of produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.
March 24, 1852. 20-6m.

H. DOLLNER. G. POTTER, JR
**DOLLNER & POTTER,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

**Portrait Painting.**
J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction His room is in the besement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of *Princess* and *Second* streets, immediately opposite the Jail.
Wilmington January 7, 1852. 9

**Painting, Gilding and Glazing.**
THE subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, on the most reasonable terms. He can be found on Dock street, next door to Ford's Marble Yard—Also Paper Hanging.
Wilmington, Jan. 7 WM. BLANEY.

**New Grocery**
**And Variety Store.**
*Great Reduction in Prices*
The Cash principle adopted! Cheapness and Excellence the order of the day!
The subscriber is now opening in the new *three story Granite Front store*, between Market and Dock street, a splendid assortment of genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Woodenand Willow Ware.
Also, Fine Liquors and Wines, all of which have been purchased since the 1st of October, for Cash, and will be sold correspondingly low at wholesale or retail. Call and examine L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, Jan. 7. 9 1y.

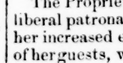
**Mrs. H. Whitaker's**
**Music Room.**
At Mrs. H. Whitaker's Music Room in Wilmington, N. C., may at all times be found Pianos ranging in price from $200 to $450. She has now made arrangemonts so as to keep constantly on hand from four to six, so that persons wishing to purchase will find no difficulty in getting suited both in quality and in price, without going or sending North. Persons buying from her may rest satisfied that they will get a Piano worth the price they pay for it.
Also Piano and Guitar Music, and Strings constantly on hand. H. WHITAKER.
Febuary, 10th, 1852. 14

**Wilmington Marble & Stone Yard**
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished, foreign or domestic *Marble* of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for
MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES,
And every other article in the line of the business at reasonable rates.
*Sculpturing, Lettering or Carving,*
Executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
JAS. McCLARANAN.
Wilmington, Januory 7. 9

**MRS. BORDEN'S HOTEL,**
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THIS House, situated on the *West* side of the Rail Road, so favorably known to the Public, continues to be kept open for their entertainment.
Additions and improvements have been recently completed, which render this House, in point of comfort and appearance, inferior to none on the great Northern and Southern Mail Route.
The **Stage Office** of the *Raleigh* and *New Berne* Mail Routes, is kept at this House
The Proprietress, while returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, hopes that her increased efforts to administer to the comfort of her guests, will meet with a continuation of their patronage.
☞ *On the West side of the Rail Road*
M. A. BORDEN.

**Notice.**
The subscribers are ready to contractfor steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilminfiton, April 18, 1852. 23-3m


**Stage** leaves *Warsaw* daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.
McKINNON & McNIELL.
Fayetteville, April 13, 1852. 23-tf.

**6**, 10 and 12-4 Cotton and Linnen sheetings, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, May 19, 1852. 27

**Canton** Crape shawls, silk, Muslin, and Black Lace Mantillas, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, May 19, 1852. 27

**To the Public.**
The subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval stores committed to his care. The warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where *Spirits* can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
[September 12; 1851 45-12m

**C. J. NELSON**
Has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, at his factory in *Goldsboro'* a variety of Buggys, Rockaways, &c. For sale very cheap. Jan. 28, 1852.

**Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,** of all brands and qualities, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.
Wilmington, Sept. 16. 45

**Paints, Oils, &c. &c.**
8000 LBS. Pure Extra and No, 1, Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venetian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venetian Red, (in Oil,) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Wilmington, April 7. Drug Store, Market st.

**MALLETT & PAULMIER,**
**Grocers & Commission Merchants**
135 Front street, near Maiden Lane.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval stores, and other produce.
☞ *Liberal Advances made on Consignments.*
*References.*—L. M. Wiley & Co.,
J. G. Dudley & Co., New York.
P. MALLETT. N. Y. J. PAULMIER.

**Flour! Flour!!**
50 Bbls. Pure Genessee;
50 " Ex. superfine Baltim ore; Just arrived and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by
ZENO H. GREENE.
Wilmington, April 21. 24

**Sugar.**
5 Hhds. Porto Rico sugar;
20 Bbls. " " "
20 " best Coffee Crushed sugar;
In store and for sale by
ZENO H. GREENE.
Wilmington, April 21. 24

**Groceries.**
75 Bags shot; 10 kegs Powder; 50 boxes No. 1 soap; 10 boxes assorted Candy; 25 Bbls. Crackers, sugar, butter and soda; 100 Bbls. Liquors—Whiskey, Rum, Brandy and *Gin*; 10 bbls. and 10 half bbls. snuff—Outcalt's and Mrs. Miller's; 20 Boxes Tobacco; For sale at reduced prices by
ZENO H. GREENE.
Wilmington, April 21. 23

**Coffee!**
Just received and for sale very low, 50 bags La guayra and Java Coffee, at
ZENO H. GREENE'S.
Wilmington, April 21. Market street

**Molasses, Molasses.**
20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses. for sale by
ZENO H. GREENE,
Wilmington, April 21. 24

**Patent Medicines.**
4 Boxes Sand's Saparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. pencers do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do., 6 doz. Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam of *Wild* Cherry, &c. &c. C. DuPRE,
Wilmington, April 7. Druggist and Apothecary.

THE subscribers having located in Goldsboro', near the water station, respectfully inform the citizens of Wayne county, and the public generally, that he will keep on hand all kinds of Liquors, by the gallon, barrel, or retail.
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Flour,
Meal,
Tobacco,
Snuff,
Segars,
Candles,
Soap,
Raisons,
Candy,
Apples,
Oranges,
Crackers,
Cheese,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Spice,
Shot and Powder,
Bacon and Lard,
All of which they will sell low for cash or barter, and will pay the highest market prices for all kinds of produce. WM. PRIVETT & SON.
Goldsboro', Jan. 22. 11

**Patronize Home Mechanics.**

THE subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and of Wayne county, for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the
**Boot and Shoe Making**
Business at the old stand at the corner on the East side of the Rail Road, opposite Lougee's Variety store. Having made arrangements to keep on hand a full assortment of the best articles used in his line, he feels justified in warranting satisfaction to all who may give him their custom. Work of every description in his line done with despatch. Call and give him a trial!
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Goldsboro', Feb. 4, 1852. 13

**WM. PURYEAR,**
*CARPENTER AND HOUSE-JOINER,*
GOLDSBORO' N. C.,
Is ready as heretofore to execute all jobs committed to him, with dispatch and in a neat and workmanlike manner. Jan. 22—11.

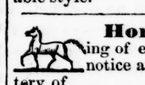
**WM. A. STRONG,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KINSTON, N. C.

**To Distillers.**
THE subscribers have established a Cooperage in Goldsboro', and will keep on hand a constant supply of spirit barrels, of the best material, and faithful workmanship. Their Barrels ar warranted, and may, in all cases, be returned at their expense, when found defective.
Distillers in this region will, no doubt, find it to their advantage to purchase at this establishment, as the subscribers wish to build up a permanent business in *Goldsboro'*, and will sell Cheap.
Old Barrels repaired and warranted.
Goldsboro', Feb. 4, 1852. J. & J. DARBY.

**C. J. Nelson,** Undertaker, &c., is prepared to make and furnish coffins of every deccription.
January 28. 12

**Every Variety** of Harness for Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept always on hand and constantly manufactured by
Jan. 28. C. J. NELSON.

**C. J. Nelson** is prepared to repair all kinds of riding vehicles in the neatest and most fashionable style. Jan. 28.


**Horse-Shoeing** and Blacksmithing of every description done at shortest notice and in best style, at the manufactery of C. J. NELSON.

**New Goods.**—The subscriber has a variety of New *Goods*, of almost every description. For sale very low. Call and see
January 28. C. J. NELSON.

**Musquetoe Nettings**, all qualities; spun Cotton, Worsted Damask, for *Curtains*; for sale by
Wilmington, May 5, J. S WILLIAMS.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,**
RICHMOND, VA.
JOHN P. BALLARD, PROPRIETOR.

**JOSEPH. E. NEAL,**
MATTRASS-MAKER & REPAIRER
GOLDSBORO', N. C.,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Goldsboro', and of the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the business of Makinz and Repairing *Mattrasses* at his stand opposite the water-station, on the West side of the *Rail* Road. He solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident from his long experience in the business, that he he will give full satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Goldsboro', Feb. 4. 13—6m

**SPRING STOCK.**

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore with a spring stock of
**Ready-Made Clothing,**
which cannot be surpassed by any in the *State* of North Carolina, as regards style or workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States. My stock consists of
**Dress, Frock and Sack Coats,**
of all colors and qualities. A great variety of
**Pantaloons,**
from the finest to a very common article. VESTS of all kinds, Shirts, Drawers and Collars, Pocket Handk rchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats and Opera Ties, Socks, *Gloves*, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers and Carpet Bags.
I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining counties, will call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most fashionable goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern Market. B. H. STAMMIRE.
Goldsboro', April 21, 1852. 23

**JOHN W. EZZELL,**
*CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,*
GOLDSBORO', N. C.,
Solicits a share of work in the above business. His contracts will be filled with despatch, and his work executed in a neat and substantial manner.
April 21, 1852. 23

**Spring and Summer Goods.**

The subscribers take this method to say to their customers, that they are daily receiving their new stock of
**Spring and Summer Goods,**
*Silk and Fancy Goods, Shawls, Laces, Ribbons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.*
They have also on hand a large and well-selected stock of *HARDWARE*, including *Carpenters' Tools* of every description.
Their stock of *GROCERIES* is complete. In a word, they have endeavored to supply themselves with every article usually in demand by the Housekeeper or Farmer.
These Goods have all been selected with care, and with a particular view to the wants of their numerous customers, whom they now invite to call early and examine for themselves.
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. Their stock is a complete one, and consists, in part of Goods of such fine qualities and rich colors as cannot fail to repress the complaints, even of the most factidious.
Thankful for past favors, conferred by a large circle of friends, they are still anxious to retain their old customers, and to this end they pledge themselves to do all that justice and honor can require, to please and serve all who may favor them with their patronage. EDMUNDSON & BORDEN.
Goldsboro', April 28, 1852. 25

**Doors, Sash and Blinds.**
THE subscriber is manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of
**Window-Sash, Doors and Blind,**
which he will supply to punctual customers on the most reasonable terms.
These articles are, and will be, all of his own manufacture, and he hopes that their acknowledged superiority over the imported article will command for them numerous customers and ready sales.
Orders addressed to him from abroad, will receive his most punctual attention. *Home* trade solicited.
JOHN W. EZZELL.
Goldsboro', April 28. 25

**May! May!!**—Another lot of that *Extra Butter* just received by HOWARD & PEDEN.
Wilmington. May 12, 1852. 27

**W. SEYMOUR,**
**Watch, Clock-Maker & Jeweler,**
*GOLDSBORO', N. C.*
WATCHES AND CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED
☞ A superior article of CLOCKS always on hand.
Goldsboro', May 5, 1852. 26

THE ITALIAN BISHOP.

An Italian bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and been much opposed without ever manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied, 'It consists of a single thing, and that is, making a right use of my eyes.' His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. 'Most willingly,' replied the bishop. 'In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business on earth is to get there. I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad on the world, and see what multitudes are in all respects, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I ever have to murmur, or to be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy.'

HE IS AND HE AIN'T.

'Is Mr. Bluster at home?'

'No sir—he is out of town.'

'When can I see him?'

'Don't know, sir. Have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?

'Yes—there is an account I wish to settle.'

'Well I can't say when he will be back.'

'But I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately.'

'Oh, you wish to pay him some money. Well perhaps I may be mistaken—he may be up stairs. Please to walk in sir; your hat if you please sir. Mr. Bluster will be with you in a moment.'

An old experienced editor says that there are three things affect a man's spirits, a dull day, an empty pocket and being in love. We know by experience that one of these things will.

A GOOD THING FROM AMOS KENDALL.—It has not been often that we have heard any thing good of Amos.—But an anecdote is related of him that we think will pass.

Whilst he was Postmaster General, the people of one of the upper counties of this State petitioned for the establishment of a new Post Office to be located between two localities called by the rather odious names of *'Polecat,'* and *Stinking Quarter.'* The applicants being unable to agree among themselves as to the name of their new office, referred that point to Mr. Kendall. He promptly established the office, and called it *'Hartshorn.'*

☞ Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping, avaricious fellow, that if he had the whole world in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

*The Liquor Full of Contradictions.*—A National Guard was invited to partake of a large bowl of punch, liquor, the name of which had slipped his memory. The next day, he said to a friend, "Vat de calla dat liquor dat be all contradiction; dere is de brandy to make it strong, an de vater to make it weak, de sugar to make it sweet, and de lemon to make it sour?" "Punch, I suppose you mean," replied his friend. "Ah punch," said monsieur, "it almost punched out my brain last night."

*Sarcastic*—"Did you present your account to the defendant?" inquired a lawyer of his client.
"I did sir."
"And what did he say?"
"He told me to go to the devil."
"And what did you do then?"
"Why then—I come to you."

**Whiskey.**
125 bbls. double rectifiee *Whiskey*;
10 " Monongahela do.;
10 " Old Rye do.;
5 " Gin; 10 bbls. Apple Brandy;
For sale at the lowest market prices by
Wilmington, June 2. HOWARD & PEDEN.

**Mrs. INDIANA A. WHITAKER** continues to give lessons on the Piano, in her room at Mrs. Borden's Hotel. Scholars received at any time, but no deduction made after they commence, except in case of sickness. Any pupil not having a Piano, has the privilege of practising on hers free of charge. Terms, $15 per session of five months. Goldsboro' May 19.

**Blue** Drillings, Devines, Cotton and Linen Osnaburgs, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, May 19, 1852. 27

**Fancy** Barrages, Tissues Granadines, silks and Muslins, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, May 19, 1852. 27

**Russia**, Scotch, Silecia, and Huckaback, Towelling, Diapers, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Wilmington, May 19, 1852. 37

**Coffee.**—25 bags Green Rio Coffee. 25 bags Laguira Coffee. For sale by
Wilmington, June 2. HOWARD & PEDEN.

**Fresh Butter and Flour.**
*Per Schr. Jonas Smith.*
30 Bbls. fresh ground Genessee Flour;
8 kegs extra May Butter; low, for cash at
Wilmington June 2. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

For the Telegraph.

Messrs. Editors.—I had heard much of the fame of Lake *Phelps*, as an agricultural country, and intended while in Washington county to have seen it, at least that part of it owned by Josiah Collins, Esq, who has the enviable reputation of being *the* farmer, which I suppose means the best, but was obliged to deny myself that pleasure for the want of time. I however learned a fact in relation to his management, that I wish might be published in every newspaper in the country, especially every Northern one. He is not the only planter in North Carolina who has a chapel for the spiritual benefit of his servants, but he is the only one that I know who for that purpose keeps under a salary a Chaplain.

Every Sabbath his servants are required to attend upon the services of this domestic sanctuary, also every morning and evening divine services are held for their instruction, and beside these extra advantages, a Sabbath School is kept for the purpose of teaching the colored children the principles of religion

Mr. Abolitionist, what do you say to this? Do you discharge your Christian duties as faithfully even to your white servants, or their children? If in this matter you are fully convinced that you are without sin, you are permitted to cast the first stone, but not otherwise.

Though I had but little opportunity for making acquaintances in this county, in relation to the business which drew me there, yet I was highly gratified with the neat appearance of the county seat, and more particularly so with the deportment of the citizens It being court week, of course most of the men in the county were present, and yet all was good order, no drinking, no fighting, no cursing.

During my stay there of three days, I saw no liquor, I saw no person intoxicated, I saw no one who like the sheep, as spring approaches, gave signs of shedding his coat. Would that I could say as much of some other county.

I had often heard it remarked, that in Hyde county were the best lands in North Carolina, and I had now determined to see them. Accordingly, I took up my line of travel for that place, having to retrace my steps through that swamp some 20 miles, as there was no other way to get out. I soon found myself in Bath, the original Capital of the State.

This, though a place of but little business, is one of the most delightful locations for a town I have yet seen. The land in, and contiguous to the town is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and in the town reside some planters who believe that agriculture is a science—who act and talk in accordance with that belief.—Adjoining the town are some excellent plantations, owned by citizens of Bath, who would I believe make them rich if they were poor, and that too on scientific principles.

From Bath to Hyde there is but one road, indeed there is but one way to get into the county by land, and by that one I soon entered that celebrated corn growing region. The soil here is alluvial, and of great depth, having a large proportion of vegetable matter in its composition.

David Carter, of Fairfield district showed me land on his plantation, that he said had been in cultivation 70 years without any manure, produces as well now, as any of the new cleared grounds do His opinion is that such lands are inexhaustible. I fear this mistake will be discovered too late to avoid the evil. Within the last 12 years he has cleared 300 acres of heavy timbered swamp land, which necessarily required a great amount of ditches. Hyde county is emphatically a county of ditches. To the 300, acres he has added by purchase 300 more, at 50 dollars per acre, and that is the standing price for land that neighborhood thro', and I think none can be bought for less.

Let us see, is that an extravagant price?—Mr. Carter expects 500 bbls. of corn per plow. Last season he run *six* plows, and gathered 3100 bbls. At 50 cents per bushel, each plow gave $1291 66⅔. Certainly, even at 50 dollars per acre, the land pays a large per centage—The soil varies in different parts of the county. In some places, owners admit that for the want of manuring lands have deteriorated, and such will invariably be the case, be they originally ever so fertile.

Hyde county in form resembles a platter with a broad brim, the hollow part being represented by the lake, which is about 50 miles in circumference, and occupies the centre, the rim by the plantations which encircle the lake, and extend back from it from half a mile to 2 miles. Those farms occupy the highest lands in the county. There is but one road in the county by which travelers pass around the lake, and that one is the best in good weather I ever travelled. Very little grain other than Corn, is grown in the county—it is the principal article of export. Dry seasons are said to be the most favorable to the growth of that crop there. Gales frequently are so severe, that the crops are literally whipped to death.

With all its advantages, Hyde presents nothing to induce me to desire to live there; the very fact that rain water caught in cisterns or troughs, is the only water used for any purpose, gave me a dislike to it, though the inhabitants are, for aught I saw, as robust and healthy as those of counties farther west.

I hope to cherish the remembrance of the repeated tokens of kindness manifested toward me during my journeying in Hyde county, until I cease to remember anything.

A. SHERMAN.

On board the steamer *Alabama*, }
Lake Erie, May 18th, 1852. }

For the Telegraph.

**Miscellaneous Enigma.**

I am composed of 23 letters.
My 3, 21, 22, 15, is an opening or entrance way.
My 7, 8, 17, 14, 10, is used for many purposes,
My 20, 19, 10, 11, is used to make light,
My 2, 14, 5, is a river in North Carolina,
My 20, 4, 8, 12, is a musical instrument,
My 8, 1, 9, 6, 8, is a river in England,
My 14, 23, 8, is an industrious animal,
My 13, 8, 17, 20, 22, 11, 9, is a very fleet animal.
My 11, 9, 3, 17, 2, is the name of a river in S. C
My 16, 14, 13, 8, 14, 13, 9, 8, is a county in N C.
My 16, 22, 13, 12, is a creek in North Carolina,
My 9, 3, 12, 5, 8, 21, 6, is a town in N. Carolina.
My 14, 20, 19, 23, 14, 15, 16, 9, is a county in *NC*
My 7, 16, 22, 8, 20, 19, 23, 2, is a country in Europe.
My 20, 21, 6, 3, 23, 5, is a city in Europe,
My 13, 4, 3, 2, 9, 1, is a necessary part of a ship,
My 7, 22, 4, 11, is an article of diet,
My 21, 11, 22, 18, 7, 4, 10, is a four legged animal.
My whole is a place of favorite resort in the Town of Newbern. MOSES.

## GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Locofoco Press are already active in the effort to misrepresent the position assumed by the recent Whig Convention, with reference to Constitutional Reform. Now we maintain that not [illegible] every Whig, but every conservative Republican—no matter to what party belonging—has cause of gratulation at the position assumed by that Convention. This position, we are gratified to know, is in accordance with Mr. KERR'S individual opinions; and from his well known zeal and ability in the cause of human freedom and Constitutional rights, we feel an assurance that he will meet a hearty welcome from all true republicans, wherever he may go; and that he will proudly bear the Whig banner from one field of victory to another, till the campaign shall close in the perfect triumph of law, order, and conservatism.

We understand Mr. KERR'S position to be this—the position of the Whigs, and of many law-abiding Democrats both in the east and in the west; and we call on the honest and unprejudiced of both parties, and of all sections, to note it well, reflect on it calmly, and in going to the ballot box, to rise superior to all party consideration, and strike a blow for North Carolina, her character, her honor, and her peace:

MR. KERR was satisfied with the Constitution as it is—believing that although it might, like all human institutions, have defects, yet on the whole, it was as well adapted to the genius and character of our people, as any system of government that could be devised. So thought the Whigs, and so thought the conservative Democrats of the State. Mr. Kerr thought that Free Suffrage (as it is called) although perhaps harmless *of itself*, and perhaps advisable in framing a Constitution *de novo*, was, nevertheless, restricted in our organic law by our revolutionary ancestors, from patriotic motives, as a protection to the farming or landed interest, against mere numbers; and that whilst this simple amendment *of itself* might work no evil, yet, it would serve as a precedent for partisan tinkering with the Constitution, which if countenanced, would open the door for innovations without end. So thought the Whigs and so thought the conservative Democrats. Mr. Kerr thought, like a true republican and friend of popular rights, that if the Constitution was to be amended in any of its cardinal provisions touching human rights, it should be done by the people themselves, in that mode most accordant with the usages of the free representative government—we mean by delegates chosen for this especial purpose, and not by the Legislature chosen with different purposes, and with their minds rendered unfit for this grave and solemn duty by the angry conflicts of party warfare.—So, in the main, thought the Whigs, and the law-and-order Democrats of the State. Mr. Kerr thought the people of the State satisfied with their Constitution, under which they and their fathers had so long lived in peace and quiet, and he was opposed to changing it for "light and transient causes"—lest, in attempting to make it better in one particular, it might be made worse in another. So thought conservative Whigs and Democrats alike. In regard to the basis of representation, Mr. Kerr thought that although there might be objections to it, yet, inasmuch as it was the result of compromise in 1835, and as there was a general acquiescence in it in all sections, he was willing to let it stand as it was, till a change should be imperiously demanded by the people of the State—lest in attempting to bring about a more perfect equality of representation, the fountains of sectional strife should be again let loose, and lasting heart burnings and disaffections be engendered between the east and the west. So thought the patriotic sons of the State of all sections and parties, who preferred the honor and elevation of the State, to party objects and the spoils of office.

But Mr. Kerr is a practical man; and like all practical men, when unable to control events, his effort can only be to give them such a direction as will be productive of the least amount of evil. With him as with the Whigs and many Democrats in the State, his objection to Free Suffrage was to the mode and manner and foreign origin of its introduction, and to the demand it would excite for other changes in the Constitution, and not to Free Suffrage itself. All these evil influences have however run their career, have borne their predicted fruits of mischief; and we now have to deal with this as a practical question, separate and apart from the accidents of its introduction. Although it is now pretty well understood throughout the State, that its original suggestion came from Illinois—although it was introduced in a political canvass, for the lowest party purposes—yet many honest, though credulous and unsuspecting people of both parties, have by its agitation, been made dissatisfied with their government; and it is doubtful whether a majority of the voters of the State do not desire a change. This being the case, what says Mr. Kerr, what say the Whigs, what say the conservative Democrats? In the first place, asscertain what is the public will—consult the people themselves. If the people desire a change, let the change be made. On this question, Mr. Kerr occupies the true republican ground. He is not willing to see our Constitution made the mere plaything of party in the General Assembly. He is not willing that hypocrisy, under the garb of a pretended friendship for the people's rights, shall peddle the Constitution over the State, and huckster it off for party plunder.

After ascertaining the popular will, if the people desire to change their Constitution, let it be done in pursuance of their wishes, and in the manner most agreeable to the usages of all republican and representative freemen. Is it not strange, that the locofoco leaders, their party mongers, and wire pullers should continue to prate and whine about the people's rights, poor men's grievances, equality, &c., when they are unwilling to trust the people themselves with the amendment of their own Constitution? They are for forcing this change on the people, regardless of their own wishes. They show their contempt for popular intelligence, and popular freedom, in assuming a sort of parental guardianship over the people of the State. This has ever been the plea of despotism in all ages and in all countries. In the same way, the Czar of Russia thinks he knows what is for the good of his subjects, much better than they do themselves.

We repeat, that on this question, Mr. Kerr occupies the only true republican ground. He goes forth before the people as the advocate and defender of popular liberty and representative government. He tells the people, the Constitution is theirs—they have a right to change it if they so desire—and that although wicked men, under counsel, have excited disaffection in the public mind—yet as the friend of popular rights, he is for ascertaining to a certainty, what is the will of the people, *and for carrying out that will*, when clearly defined! We feel proud of such a standard bearer in such a cause. The locofoco leaders have converted this grave and important question into a mere party issue. With them the Constitution of their fathers is nothing, compared with the [illegible] of official plunder.—They love the people as wolves love lambs—to prey upon their credulity, and devour their substance. In *David S. Reid*, they have a fit and proper representative of their principles—with love for the people on his lips, with contempt for them in his heart. We are speaking of the *leaders* of the self-styled Democracy. Among the masses of that party are many conservative patriots who agree with us in opinion. To them we appeal, by all considerations calculated to reach the patriot's heart. So far as we are concerned, so far as Mr. Kerr is concerned, so far as the great body of the Whigs are concerned, we are determined to treat this great question of amending the Constitution as above all party. In its settlement, the honor and welfare of the good old North State are deeply involved. To all conservative Democrats we appeal then, to aid us in rescuing our Constitution from the unhallowed hands of party plunderers. Aid us in preserving the great fundamental principles of popular freedom, from the eager grip of hungry office seekers. Let us ask the people if they desire a change of their constitution. If they do desire a change, then let the change be made by the people themselves, through their delegates especially chosen for this grave and important duty. Throughout the length and breadth of the State, let it be proclaimed—*that John Kerr is willing to trust the people and David S. Reid in not willing to trust them!!*—*Raleigh Register.*

GEN. SCOTT.—We announced yesterday the arrival in our city of the illustrious General, who is universally acknowledged to be the great captain of the age. General Scott has seen forty-two years of service; he has been engaged in some of the most brilliant actions recorded on the pages of history, and has never failed in any of his undertakings.

The following brief chronicle of the events in the life of the illustrious chief will be of interest:

*W*infield Scott was born on the 14th June, 1786 and will therefore be 65 in June next.

Admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised a few months in the Petersburg, Va., Circuit.

Appointed Captain of Light Artillery in May, 1808.

Appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 2d Artillery in July, 1812.

Fought the battle of Queenstown, and was taken prisoner, 13th October, 1812.

Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814.

Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814.

Commanded the main body of Brown's army, in the battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane) July 25th, 1814.

Brevetted Major General, July, 1814.

Maintains peace in the Patriot Troubles, in the affair of the Caroline, 1837.

Aids in the Pacification of the Maine Boundary in 1839.

Captures Vera Cruz, 23d March, 1847.

Wins the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847.

Wins the battle of Contreras, 19th August, 1847.

Wins the battle of Churubusco, 20th August, 1847.

Stormed Chapultepec on the 13th of September, 1847.

Entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the 14th September, 1847

Gen. Scott is accompanied by Gen. Roger Jones, the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, who was also a soldier of 1812, ad has been thirty years Adjutant General. He is also accompanied by Dr. Lawson, Surgeon General, who was also in the war of 1812, and is now at the head of the medical department of the army.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A MAN SHOT.—A young man named Parker was shot in Chowan county, N. C., on Saturday night last, by another named Stephen Parrish. It appears that the former attempted to invade the matrimonial rights of the other, but unfortunately for him *awoke the wrong passenger*, (the husband and wife being asleep in the same bed) On finding his mistake, he decamped, but was met the next evening by Parrish who informed him that he intended to shoot him, whereupon Parker drew a revolver, when the other fired at him with a gun, intending as he says, to shoot the pistol out of his hand, but missed his aim and put the whole charge in his neck and shoulder, inflicting it is feared a fatal wound. Parrish has been arrested and placed in the county jail.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

"Instead of preferring the present President of the United States as my first choice, I prefer Winfield Scott; and if he shall be the nominee I have little fear of the result. I know how difficult it is for a man powerless, without patronage, and without official influence to get a nomination against the power of an administration which can wheel into the ranks a hundred thousand officeholders, and dependents, perhaps, to the number of a half a million. I know that if they unscrupulously use this power, it will be next to impossible to obtain a nomination against them. The present President is entitled to the declaration from me that I believe he would scorn the use of such means. But what some of his friends might do I should not undertake to vouch for. Their activity—premature and somewhat absurd, as I thought—seems to furnish a full guarantee that they will not be in the future sluggards, and disloyal to their practices in the past."

The above paragraph we copy from the official report of the speech recently delivered in the Senate by Mr. Mangum of North Carolina, on the Presidential question.

With regard to the alleged power of the officeholders in securing a nomination, Mr. Mangum must be well aware that most of these officeholders were appointed by General Taylor's administration; that by far the larger number of them are not supposed to sympathize with Mr, Fillmore in his course upon the compromise, and that their power is employed in favor of the candidate who is the first choice of Mr. Mangum. If there were ever an Administration which has sought to maintain itself upon its measures and principles, without recourse to extraneous means of influence, it is the Administration of Preident Fillmore. It has left every Whig in office entirely free to exercise his own sense of duty and policy with regard to all public questions. The fact is perfectly well known that here in Washington, under the very eye of the administration, there are leading bureau officers who have been for months actively engaged, and who are now engaged, in wielding all the influence and patronage of their places in favor of the distinguished man under whose banner the honorable Senator has so gallantly enlisted. They are left to pursue their own course unmolested, because it has been no part of the policy of the present Administration to interfere with the exercise of private judgment among any section of the party which has elevated it to power.

If the Administration is sustained, it will be owing to the intrinsic virtues and merits of its policy. The approbation extended to it has been the unbought favor of the people, not the servile echo of official voices.

We are at a loss to understand what Mr. Mangum intends by the "premature activity" of the President's friends. We have seen no signs of such activity, unless the popular demonstrations may be so considered, which have induced even Mr. Mangum to proclaim that he "understands, from evidences that" he "cannot question, that a majority of the people of North Carolina prefer the Present President for the succession as their first choice."—*Wash. Rep.*

MRS. CLAY,—We take the following extract from one of Forney's "Glances at Congress:

"Do you know that Mrs. Clay has never visited Washington? Her domestic character seems to have been formed for the quiet shades of Ashland; tho' her woman's heart beat high when she saw "young Harry with his beaver on," in the midst of the greatest events that have made his name immortal, yet by her the blessings of home and of fireside were to be preferred Now that the statesman is wasting away, her presence would alleviate his sufferings and prepare him for his final reckoning. But now she is too old to come. She could not bear the toilsome journey from Lexington, and she remains as it were a watcher for the fatal news.

A few days ago, she sent him a boquet of flowers; but when they reached here they were faded—a melancholy evidence that both the giver and the receiver were fast hastening to that bourne whence no traveler returns, The old man eloquently held it to his lips for a few seconds, and said with mournful pathos, "the perfume is almost gone!" But not so with his fame. That will live forever green in the memory of man. His physical frame will decay, but his great history will never be forgotten. Of him and of his place, in the regard of men, in the dim future, it may well be said:

You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the rose will hang round it still."

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens held at Whitehall, May the 29th, 1852, the following resolutions were introduced, unanimously adopted, and annexed to resolutions adopted last meeting, and the undersigned gentlemen received as members of the association.

*Resolved*, that, should any further outrages occur in regard to fire, it shall be the duty of the Captain of the guard to procure a company and proceed immediately to an examination of all the citizens in the neighborhood, and should any not be able to give an account of themselves, they shall be taken up and subjected to further examination.

*Resolved*, that, should any refuse to give satisfactory account of themselves, or resist the captain of the guard in the execution of his duty they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemean, or, and said captain and company are instructed to confine them, to submit to an examination.

WM. KORNEGAY, *Chairman.*
LEWIS WHITFIELD, *Secretary.*

(Signed,) Seth Davis, Arthur Sasser, James Hardy, Edward Outlaw, jr., John Robinson, Alexander Outlaw, James W: Kornegay, A. L. Davis, Wm Robinson, Lemuel Kornegay.

COGENT REASONING.—The Democratic Newspapers seem to be in much trouble about the position of the Whig party in this State. They cannot get over the resolutions of the Whig Convention as to State policy, and of course do not hesitate to misrepresent them. Their way of doing this is funny. They say, that not a word is said about Free Suffrage; *therefore* the Whig party is *opposed* to Free Suffrage. They say, not a word is said about altering the basis of representation; *therefore* the Whig party is *in favor* of altering it.—Bright reasoning, that.—*Fay. Obs.*

Mr. Curran, the celebrated Irish advocate, was walking one day with his friend who was extremely punctillious in his conversation. Hearing a person near him say curosity for curiosity, he exclaimed, 'how that man murders the English language!' 'Not so bad,' replied Curran, 'he has only *knocked an i out.*,

☞ The personal friends of Madame Goldschmidt will be happy to learn——well, no matter; guess we won't mention it. *Boston Post.*

It is said that there have been 111,000 land warrants issued—17,000 for 160 acres, 37,000 for 80 acres, and 57,000 for 40, acres.

On the 19th ult. the Hon. Mr. Barringer had an audience of the Queen of Spain, to present an autograph letter from the President of the U. States, respecting the late attempt to assassinate her majesty. A Madrid official article reports its contents with strong acknowledgements, and celebrates the friendly disposition and proceedings of the American Government in reference to Cuba.—*Paris Letter to the N. York Journal of Commerce.*


# THE TELEGRAPH.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.


FOR GOVERNOR,
**JOHN KERR, of Caswell.**
*Election on Thursday, 5th of August.*

FOR PRESIDENT,
**MILLARD FILLMORE.**
Or any other good Whig pledged to support the Compromise as a finality.

## MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Friday 11th, Whiteville;
Saturday 12th, Lumberton;
Tuesday 15th, Richmond;
Wednesday 16th, Wadesboro';
Friday 18th, Albemarle;
Saturday 19th, Troy;
Tuesday 22d, Ashboro'.
Thursday, 24th, Pittsboro';
Saturday, 26th, Graham;
Tuesday, 29th, Greensboro';
Thursday, July 1st, Salem;
Saturday, July 3d, Huntsville;
Tuesday, July 6th, Wilkesboro';

## DISCUSSION AT GREENVILLE.

Of the passage at arms in Greenville between Messrs. Kerr and Reid, we were a proud and happy witness. Proud of our candidate, his high and noble bearing, his dignified, courteous demeanor, his eloquence, his signal victory over his opponent. Happy, because of the decided and favorable impression which Mr. Kerr's speech made upon his hearers, because it aroused the old spirit, and infused new energy in all who heard it, and who are worthy to be called Whigs.

It is not our purpose to attempt anything like a report of the speeches delivered on the occasion. We were so situated as to be unable to make notes of them, and will rely upon our friend Dimock, who was present, and prepared them for the columns of his very efficient paper.

We shall notice but a few of the positions taken by Mr. Kerr, and lest we should be accused of injustice to Mr. Reid, we will not allude to his reply at all, but will present that, along with Mr. Kerr's speech, when the North State Whig containing it shall come to hand.

Mr. Kerr commenced by declaring himself the candidate of the Whig party for the Gevernorship, expressed his belief that he would be Governor, and his determinatien to be so, if honorable exertion on his part could effect it. He occupied throughout his entire speech a high and manly position—a *Whig* position. It was, he said, his hope to bring back our good old State to her proper position in the Whig ranks, but in his efforts to do that, he should resort to nothing unworthy a gentleman, a North Carolinian, and the candidate of the Whig party. He spoke of his long acquaintance with, and his old friendship for Governor Reid, and sincerely hoped that nothing might occur during the canvass, to break up and destroy that friendship. He was determined that if any thing unpleasant did grow out of the canvass, that the fault should not be justly chargeable upon him. He should never forget that he had for his opponent a gentleman, a neighbor, and above all the Chief Magistrate of the State.

In language too glowing and fervent to be reported, Mr. Kerr expressed his attachment to the Union, but his still stronger regard for the rights and honor of the South. Said that as friends of the Union, it was the duty of all to acquiesce in the Compromise, but that no Southern man should ever consent to another. That the present Compromise was designed to be, and must be a final settlement of the slavery agitation.—That the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill ought to, and would lead to a separation from the North of the Southern States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Kerr next alluded to the assertion often made by our opponents, that the Whigs have forsaken and abandoned all their old principles. This he denied, and proceeded to prove that so far from having forsaken their principles, they still clung to them, and that they had been incorporated into the measures of almost every administration. He proved conclusively that there had never been an administration in this country conducted purely upon democratic principles, not even that of Martin Van Buren, for his was based upon public plunder. He first alluded to a Bank of the United States, supposed nobody would deny that to be a Whig measure, and yet Washington, whom the Democrats delight to say was a member of their party, signed the first bank charter.—Mr. Jefferson signed a bill for a branch of the National Bank, thus recognizing the principle and its constitutionality, and Mr. Madison also signed a bill establishing a National Bank. With regard to a protective tariff, nearly all the Presidents had recommended that duties should be so laid as to afford *protection to our own manufactures*, and Mr. Walker, the great Democratic Free Trade Oracle, while in office, by illegal circulars and forced constructions of a clause in an appropriation bill, brought the tariff of 1846 up to a level with the Whig Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Kerr next alluded to the Whig policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands, and declared that the principle upon which that policy is based, is cherished with greater friendship by the party now than ever. That the reckless disposal of the public lands by the present Democratic Congress, the robbery of the old States by the new, perpetrated under the lead of Douglas, Dodge and others, of that party, was sufficient to show that the Whig policy is the true and the only safe policy for the old States, and for the country. He said however that as the public lands were badly managed by the government, that as the expense incurred in bringing them into market was such as to prevent their being a source of revenue, that it would be better to distribute the lands than their proceeds. Mr. Kerr said it was not in consonance with his wishes to denounce patriotism in any man, that he would not decry the merits of his opponents, but would ever do the strictest justice to all. He then paid a merited tribute to those members of the Democratic party who had contributed to the pacification of the country, and the settlement of the vexed question of slavery by their support of the Compromise measures.

With regard to the next Presidency, Mr. Kerr said that he preferred Mr. Fillmore before any other man in the country. That his competitor, "walking by faith and not by sight," had declared himself ready to support the nominee of the party; he, (Mr. Kerr,) would make no such declaration, he would support no man not pledged to the maintenance of the Compromise, particularly to the execution of the bill for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves.

Mr. Kerr spoke of Gov. Reid's vote for the Oregon Territorial bill, containing the principle of the odious Wilmot Proviso, denounced it as a bad vote, one that should not have been given by a Southern man, and that it was a surrender of a point of Southern honor.—Mr. Burt's substitute having been stricken out for the sole purpose of insulting and degrading the South, every man from that section should have chosen death rather than a vote in its favor.—He acquitted Gov. Reid of any abolitionism or freesoilism, but still charged that he gave a vote injurious to the cause of the South, and that a proper regard for Southern rights and honor should have deterred him from giving it. Mr. Kerr then passed to the politics of the State, and his bold and clear expression of his views and opinions, leads us to believe that the bigotry of the *Democratic Pioneer* has led it into a misrepresentation of Mr. Kerr's speech at Elizabeth City.

Mr. Kerr said that the Constitution of the State under which the people had lived prosperously and happily for many long years, was good enough for him.—That he did not desire or want any alteration. That every body was perfectly contented with the constitution, until for political effect, the Democratic candidate in 1848 agitated the question of Free Suffrage. He said that Free Suffrage was a foregone conclusion, that he believed the people were anxious for that change in the constitution, and if he could he would not deprive them of it, the people wanted it and they ought to have it. Mr. Kerr planted himself upon the 7th resolution of the convention that nominated him, and declared that "when amendments are to be made to the constitution, they should be made by the people in Convention." He declared himself opposed to any change in the basis of representation, or in that upon which the school fund is distributed. He denounced the Democratic leaders as trifling with the people, by advocating the abolition of the qualification which prevents them from giving a Senatorial vote, but retaining that which makes many of them ineligible for a seat in either House of the Assembly, and declared that if one was abolished the other should be also.

The discussion consumed nearly six hours, and was conducted on both sides with good taste and temper. Mr. Kerr bore himself gallantly, and delivered a speech, that for vigour and beauty, we have never heard surpassed. We can assure our Whig friends throughout the State, that while his "Excellency" *is not*, their cause *is* in safe hands.

☞ The Republican and Patriot is altogether mistaken in supposing Free Suffrage to be the issue between the two candidates for the office of Governor. Highly delighted would the Editor of that paper be, if he could only fix that impression on the minds of the voters. But it "can't be did." *Neither* of the candidates would withhold from the people the right of voting for Senators.—They differ as to the manner in which they should be put in possession of the privilege. Mr. Reid would have the change in the Constitution necessary to give the people Free Suffrage made by Legislative enactment, Mr. Kerr would have all such important alterations made by a Convention of the people. The difference between the two candidates then is, as to the proper mode of amending the Organic Law. That is the issue in the present campaign.

☞ The number of deaths in the State of North Carolina, for the year beginning 1st of June, 1849, and ending 1st of June, 1850, as stated in the census tables, amounted to 10,207. The ratio of the deaths to the number of living persons 85.12.

☞ The U. S. troops at Smithville, North Carolina, have been ordered to the North.